## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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- 1. A probe carrier, characterized by comprising a single-stranded DNA probe immobilized to a carrier having a thin film containing (111)-oriented single crystal gold formed thereon through a sulfur atom.
- 2. A probe carrier according to claim 1, wherein surface unevennesses of the thin film containing (111)-oriented single crystal gold are 0.5 nm or less per  $\mu\text{m}^2$ .
- 3. A probe carrier according to claim 1, wherein the sulfur atom interposed between the carrier and the single-stranded DNA probe is formed as a functional group of the single-stranded DNA probe.
- A probe carrier according to claim 1,
   wherein the single-stranded DNA probe has a thiol
   group as a functional group.
  - 5. A probe carrier according to claim 1, wherein an ink jet method is used to apply the single-stranded DNA probe to the carrier upon immobilizing the single-stranded DNA probe to the carrier.

- 6. A probe carrier according to claim 1, wherein a method in which the carrier is immersed in a gold complex solution to form a gold single crystal, thin film on the carrier is used as a method of forming the thin film containing the (111)-oriented single crystal gold.
- 7. A probe carrier according to claim 1, wherein the thin film containing the (111)-oriented single crystal gold is used as an electrode.
  - 8. A probe carrier according to claim 1, wherein the thin film containing the (111)-oriented single crystal gold can be applied with a voltage.

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9. A method of producing a probe carrier having a single-stranded DNA probe immobilized to a carrier having a thin film containing (111)-oriented single crystal gold formed thereon through a sulfur atom, the method comprising the steps of:

forming the thin film containing (111)-oriented single crystal gold on the carrier; and

immobilizing the single-stranded DNA probe to the thin film through the sulfur atom.

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10. A method of producing a probe carrier according to claim 9, wherein surface unevennesses of

the thin film containing the (111)-oriented single crystal gold are 0.5 nm or less per  $\mu\text{m}^2$  .

- 11. A method of producing a probe carrier

  5 according to claim 9, wherein the sulfur atom
  interposed between the carrier and the singlestranded DNA probe is formed as a functional group of
  the single-stranded DNA probe.
- 12. A method of producing a probe carrier according to claim 9, wherein an ink jet method is used to apply the single-stranded DNA probe to the carrier upon immobilizing the single-stranded DNA probe to the carrier.

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- 13. A method of producing a probe carrier according to claim 9, wherein the method in which a carrier is immersed in a gold complex solution to form a gold single crystal thin film on the carrier is used as a method of forming the thin film containing the (111)-oriented single crystal gold.
- 14. A method of producing a probe carrier according to claim 9, wherein the thin film containing the (111)-oriented single crystal gold comprises a patterned gold single crystal film.

- 15. A method of producing a probe carrier according to claim 14, wherein an electron beam or ion is applied to the carrier for the patterning.
- 16. A method of evaluating a probe carrier, characterized by comprising observing and inspecting a form of the probe carrier produced by the method according to claim 9 through a scanning probe microscope.

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- 17. A method of detecting a target nucleic acid using a probe carrier having a single-stranded DNA probe for the detection of the target nucleic acid, characterized in that the probe carrier is the probe carrier of any one of claims 1 to 8.
- 18. A method of detecting a target nucleic acid according to claim 17, wherein the thin film containing the (111)-oriented single crystal gold is used as an electrode and the target nucleic acid is detected by electrochemical measurement using the electrode.
- 19. A molecular device manufactured by using a thin film containing (111)-oriented single crystal gold as electrodes and interconnecting the electrodes by using a molecular chain typified by DNA.